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THE DAILY NEWS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1879.

The Indianapolis News has a bona fide circulation more than one-half larger than that of any other daily paper in Indiana.

AFTER this week there will be political rest until congress meets.

TO-MORROW the New York election will take place, and Butler's destiny be decided in Massachusetts.

THE decrease in the public debt last month was \$10,552,916. Less than \$5,000 was paid during July, August and September, the pension arrearages absorbing all the surplus revenue.

Some Englishmen have been studying Germany in an agricultural way, and gives a very pretty picture of "Fatherland." In Prussia there are about a million land owners whose farms run about fifty acres apiece. They are cultivated by the immediate family, or where help is needed all live in the same social footing. The land is kept much clearer than in England, and there are no hedges to harbor destructive animals or plants, while the constant supervision of the master keeps out all that is injurious. Having no rent to pay, the farmer is not embarrassed in the times of short crops. A much greater variety of articles are produced than in England. Fruit trees line the roads for miles, and unguarded paths in every direction speak well for the moral condition of the people.

ENGLISH railways are in pretty good shape amid the commercial disaster there is in the tight little isle. In spite of the panic of 1873 the roads, most of them, by economical and judicious management paid dividends. Between 1874 and 1879 1,250 miles were added to the roads in the United Kingdom, and \$51,000,000 were added to the authorized capital of which \$45,000,000 was paid up. The entire length of the roads at the beginning of this year was 7,333 miles, and they represent a capital of \$3,890,000,000. Last year the number of passengers carried was 110,000,000 more than in 1873. During last year, which was the worst of any since this depression, the average dividend was 4½ per cent., and this in England where interest on money is lower than in this country, is considered a fair profit. The cost of steel rails is now but little more than half the cost of iron a few years ago. Coal and coke cost only a little more than half they cost in 1873, while wages are like less. And thus the English railways manage to "rub along."

Who votes for Lucius Robinson for governor, casts much more than one vote for Samuel J. Tilden for president.—[New York Tribune.]

This is sheer Jesuitism. It is an attempt to make men vote otherwise than they think they should, in order to avert a future disaster. It is doing evil that good may come. Good rarely does come in such cases. The result frequently is as bad as the morality. But no man has the moral right to act as the Tribune wishes him to do. If his conscience says do a thing, he ought to do it, regardless of the consequences. What may happen is none of his business. It is his duty to face the present and do what his conscience tells him he should do. If it says vote for Robinson, let him vote for Robinson though the heavens should rain. Tildens in the next year. He must look out for the present, and look out for the future when it comes to him. He may die or Tilden may die, a thousand things may happen and are likely to happen, which will make any such ipso dictio as the Tribune's, utter nonsense before six months have elapsed.

THE influence of trees upon climate has been so much talked of that hardly any one can claim to be ignorant of it. In a country deprived of its forests the winters become colder, the summers hotter, and every season changed. By recent experiment at the school of forestry, Nancy, France, it is proven that it rains more copiously over wood than over open ground. The close cover formed by the tree-tops materially retards and diminishes evaporation, and so tends to keep up the supply of springs and the source of streams, and the temperature in forests is much more even. The good results that have come from

a knowledge of these facts, for they have been well known, for years, is that in various parts of the country the people are taking care of the old trees and planting new ones. In many sections of New England the forests largely exceed in area the cleared portions. In this state, as The News had occasion to show a few weeks ago, there are, or were, by the census report of 1870, 7,189,334 acres of wood land out of a total acreage of about 18,000,000. Under such a condition there need be little fear of a change of climate. But the cultivation of forest trees in towns and villages, which has already begun, and the discrimination there is in cutting timber, is progress in the right direction.

Indian Summer.

We shall here stick to business: No rhapsodies, rant, or ruminations shall be added to the oceans of babble about that delicious and phenomenal time—Indian summer. It is due in this latitude about November 1. By the provincial observatory at Toronto, Canada, it has been recorded as early as October 6, while the average date of its well defined appearance there from fourteen years of observation, is October 27. The Philadelphia Ledger, which has a long review of this subject says it may be displaced from this year by the hot weather of October, as the August storms carried away the September equinoctials. The area of Indian summer's geographical extension is the northern parts of the United States and Canada, and the far northwest. It is characteristic of those high American latitudes, as it is also of those of Central Europe, though in a less marked degree. It is thought it exerts a tempering influence upon the Arctic zone and breaks the force of the first cold waves that come down upon Northern America. It sometimes is prolonged into December. Then come

The quivering vapors of dim morn, Which like a sea's or the warm earth glide, In which every sound and odor and beam Move seawards in a single stream.

But this is lapsing into one of the three "E's" mentioned above and forewarned; this is a business article. There has been a good deal of scientific investigation of this phenomenon of Indian summer. To quote from the Philadelphia Ledger:

The pole of the earth is turned toward the sun after the vernal equinox, the solar effect increases in the direction of that pole until a thaw of the winter's accumulated ice sets in, when an interval of cold occurs, caused by the rapid absorption of the solar heat, and thus the frequent "cold spells" of the late spring months have been accounted for. When, on the contrary, either pole is turned toward the sun, the cold is checked, the converse process takes place, the higher parts of the continent are chilled, and the ensuing condensation of the vapor is the air liberating its heat raises the temperature, and thus as interval of fine and comparatively warm weather or "second summer" follow. This simple explanation of Indian summer first advanced by Admiral Fitzroy, corroborated by the fact that the increase of temperature after the vernal equinox is greater latitudes of America, where it is described as sometimes "oppressive"—just where, of course, the earth's crust is undergoing the most rapid refrigeration, where ice is forming, and consequently the heat of condensation is most freely liberated from the lower atmospheric strata. Were it not for the comparative dryness of the air in the interior of the continent, or, rather, if it were moist enough at this season, the cooling of the soil would produce cloud and rain, instead of the dry fog, as Indian summer is technically called.

We approve the notion of the Ledger that this question is worthy the careful investigation at the hands of the meteorological department of this country, which has already attracted the world's attention for its efficiency. If the theory above advanced be correct, that Indian summer is simply the expression of the cold-producing forces of radiation from the earth of which is taking place within the arctic circle at the beginning of winter, it is not impossible that careful observation would enable an accurate forecast to be made of the following season, and another valuable clue obtained which would lead toward the solution of all our climatic problems.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Louisiana election takes place in December.

The average political paper can not understand the independent journal that gives the news and tries to tell the truth about it. Hero is the Warsaw Union calling The News a republican paper for expressing an opinion that makes some of the republicans call it democratic:

The Indianapolis Journal is the most impartial paper in the state. It asks no favors, no side to questions of a debatable character, but when it finds the republican party in error, has no hesitancy in declaring it so. In short, the paper is for the cause of the leading party, and the leading party are either immediate or infinitesimal, and it does not look with favor upon the part of the Hayes administration in the election of Cleveland. The same goes for the party who was disbanded a few years ago from the public service on account of dishonorable conduct.

The German democratic press, which is a power not to be disregarded in political contests in this country, evidently wants honest money men, like Bayard and English, on the next presidential ticket. Of the latter, the Washington City Sentinel, a leading paper of this class, says:

Mr. English, when nearly all the democrats are bulk of the republican party in Indiana were for him, and I remember— and depredated cut and shoot the rock, and the like, and the old democratic principles. Many of his friends are low proposing his name for the vice presidency. The opinion of the democratic candidates are present with Mr. English, Mr. Colonel Morton, or Governor Palmer, of Illinois. All these are good and strong men.

It costs about a quarter of a million of dollars to build a first-class 2,500 ton freight steamer, which will be good for twenty years. Such a steamer will average about seven round trips a year from this country to Europe. The average value of the cargo she will take out from this country is \$100,000. So that in twenty years she will carry \$14,000,000 worth of our produce and will earn in freight \$2,240,000 gross. These figures, taken from the Philadelphia Record, show what an immense number of people and what an enormous amount of capital, are interested and represented in a single freight steamer. Over against them are the interests of one or two ship builders in this country to protect whom the country is throttled and made to buy ships of them at a higher price than they could be bought abroad, or to not buy at all, but ship in English bottoms and pour freight money into English pockets.

Now things are going down in Georgia may be seen by a review of the work done by the recent legislature, which was in session a hundred days, at a cost of \$140,000. Under the laws of Wisconsin express companies and railroads are prohibited from receiving any venison or game to hunt outside of the state. The American express company of the state have also agreed to do the same purpose. It means more and better reading for the people, without an increase of expense. The banner has joined this union.

It investigated a lot of rascally state officials, as readers of The News will remember. It declared that more than eight per cent. for money was unary. The bankers of the state get ten per cent, and they are somewhat worried about the situation. Opposition to railroad monopolies took shape in a bill under which three commissioners have been appointed to regulate freight and passenger rates which are to be accepted by the courts as just before being enforced. The state militia was reorganized and a bill was passed to supply legless and armless rebels with artificial limbs, which will cost the state perhaps \$100,000. The state funds are to be distributed throughout the different banks of the state, so as to prevent the treasurer from loaning them, as the recently investigated treasurer and his predecessors did.

This by the way, we suspect is a custom not confined to Georgia. There was a good deal of demand for a local option liquor law, and the cause of prohibition is growing, especially in the northern part of the state. The normal school now located at Nashville, Tennessee, will be transferred to some Georgia town on account of an appropriation of \$6,000 a year for it. It draws another \$6,000 a year from the Peabody fund, and is to be located in the city making the highest bid.

We suspect Mr. Cornell as the representative of a great cause, and emphatically urge all our readers to give him the support to which, in that character, he is entitled, and to which, on the ground of personal worth and political association, he would not be entitled. If there are a good many republicans who decline to take that advice, Mr. Cornell and his friends, and particularly the senior United States senator, have themselves to blame.—[New York Times.]

The political party that first declares for the withdrawal and cancellation of the protective tariff will be the one that will have the greatest ground for the future. A nation which has progressed so far as to bring a depreciated paper currency to par is equal to the task of faking the national treasury out of the banking business altogether.—[Philadelphia Record.]

But they see what Harper's Weekly, as a republican journal, has always maintained, that the true way is to hold the party machine in management responsible for party victory or defeat by the resolute refusal of the individual voter to support improper nomination. The time for doing this is not last year or a. 1870; it is now. It can never be done without a general cry that it involves the ruin of the country, and if that seems to anybody to be true, he ought to pause. But that can not be true, since, when our republican brethren declare that protest can not prevent an overwhelming victory. According to their statements, therefore, this is the very time that the protest must be safely made, because it can not possibly impel the result or harm the party.—[Harper's Weekly.]

The planter from the hills says his cotton can not be raised at the same time as the lower rates, and goes home with a balance in his pocket, owing no man a cent. This is the kind of population the south wants, whatever may be its complexion, and nothing that legislation can do should be left undone to encourage the thrift of the small farmer. The worse impediments to the prosperity of the south are the large landlords, who own more than they can improve and who will give nobody else a chance. They may not know it, but it is an undeniable fact that their power is steadily on the wane.—[New Orleans Times.]

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